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MILITARY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION REPORT NO. 6

(for week ending 18 August 1945)

RESTRICTED



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APPENDIX "A" - Nineteenth Typhus Report

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

1. GENERAL

Inspection by this headquarters, in agreement with the Eastern Military District, of all Mil Gov Detachments in BAVARIA, was completed, and recommendations submitted on changes in personnel, operating procedures, and other matters. Indicated action is being taken. A similar field inspection will commence shortly in the Western Military District.

Food. Sugar production for US Zone will total 57,000 tons if estimated sugar beet crop of 400,000 tons is completely processed. To avoid a critical shortage, arrangements are being made to obtain the coal necessary for processing.

French-US conferences have been successful in solving some of the difficulties encountered in the supply of imported CA/MG supplies for the French Zone in AUSTRIA.

Bread grain crops in US Zone are 95 per cent harvested and 85 per cent stored.

Transport. Estimated requirements for truck lift of 100,000 tons for civilian use, under control of Military Government, were submitted as bid for trucks surplus to other Theater requirements.

Fuel. In coordination with G-4, cables were dispatched on 13 August pursuant to General Eisenhower's direction for the institution of a program for cutting and collection of wood for 100 per cent military requirements for the coming winter, and, through German authorities acting with military assistance, civilian requirements for such purposes. A detailed directive has been submitted for approval.

Education, Religion, and Public Welfare. The Land Government in BAVARIA has assumed all former Reich financial undertakings for schools in BAVARIA. The new education budget is equal to that of a normal year.

The reopening of elementary schools is being accelerated throughout the Zone.

Mil Gov Detachments have been directed to furnish passes to all clergy attending the Protestant conference at TREISA, 27-31 August, and the Catholic Bishops' conference at FULDA 24 August.

Assignment of nine additional Public Welfare Officers was recommended to the Western Military District.

Legal. Plan for the reestablishment of a judicial system for BAVARIA was proposed by Eastern Military District. It is now under consideration by this headquarters and USGCC.

Displaced Persons. During the last week a total of 95,000 DPs were repatriated from US/Br/Fr Zones, leaving 1,934,000 on hand, with 681,500 in the US Zone.

2. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

BREMEN Sub-District

The Lord Mayor of BREMEN has been dismissed, and the Senator for Welfare has been appointed to take his place. Dismissal occurred because of failure to carry out orders of Military Government. Although he discharged 1,800 city employees with Nazi affiliations, persons unacceptable to Military Government were found still holding important offices. There were also instances of failure to meet Military Government's demands for labor with which to repair dock installations and unload ships.

Because of persons of Nazi affiliations who had been dismissed from positions in the civil administration of WESERMAEENDE were securing profitable jobs in private business, the Labor Office was instructed that all persons dismissed from their positions in civil administration because of their Nazi affiliations should be assigned only to menial jobs.

In WESERMAEENDE the present machinery for prosecuting absentees from work is too slow and ineffective. The Bürgermeister has been instructed to submit an amendment to the obligatory work law which would give the police power to fine or jail absentees.

Eastern Military District

In BAVARIA it has been decided that the Red Cross is to function as a civil agency, but operating for the present under the direct control of the Departments of Public Welfare and Public Health in the Ministry of the Interior.

3. LEGAL

Military Government Courts

Western Military District. During the month of June there were 636 cases tried by Military Government courts in BADEN-WUERTEMBERG. Up to 27 July there had been an additional 253 cases. Of this number in both instances more than 50 per cent were for curfew and travel restriction violations.

Eastern Military District. There were seven cases tried by General Military courts with the following results: for possession of pistol, 2 years; for possession of a worthless pistol RM 500 fine; possession of pistol by defendant while living in an American Army barracks as employee, dismissal; impersonating an officer, not guilty; aiding a person wanted by Allied authorities, two cases, one year each. 184 Summary Mil Gov courts cases were administratively reviewed during the week ending 2 August. Ten were returned to Summary Courts for correction of the records, five were returned to Regierungsbezirk detachments for review, the remaining cases were recorded and prepared for forwarding to higher authorities.

BERLIN Sub-District. A Summary Military Government Court tried four theft cases; one received an acquittal, two were sentenced to six months and one was sentenced to nine months. One woman was sentenced to one year confinement for stealing jewelry from a soldier. Twelve persons were apprehended for curfew violations. Seven were sentenced to seven days labor, two to ten days labor and one to fourteen days labor. The remaining two persons were released. Of 43 cases tried by Military Government courts in the US Sector of BERLIN during the period from 1 August to 7 August 1945 pleas of guilty were entered in 31 cases. One case was referred to a higher court, 28 cases drew fines, in seven cases the defendants were sentenced to imprisonment. The following Military Government courts have been established in the US Sector of BERLIN: one General Military Court, two Intermediate Military Courts and Summary Military Courts for each of the six VBK in the US Sector.

German Courts

Western Military District. In BADEN-WUERTEMBERG, following authorization to reopen on 17 July 1945, German Civil courts in a number of Kreise are functioning completely. Selection of judges and other personnel to reopen the German courts in the Kreise formerly under French control, as well as in the LBSs MAINHEIM and KARLSRUHE, is continuing. The Amtsgerichte at WIESLOCH and SIMSHEIM, including notariats, are scheduled for reopening within the next several days.

BERLIN Sub-District. On 7 August 1945, the judges, clerks and other officials of the Landgericht were sworn in at 4-6 Argentinische Allee, ZIEHLENDORF. At TEMPELHOF the oath of office was administered to seven lawyers who had filed their special legal Fragebogens. For the period of 30 days preceding 4 August 1945 all of the German courts in the American Sector have been visited several times. The Legal Officer is acquainted with practically all the judges and prosecutors. Both general and special Fragebogens have been distributed. A

meeting of all of the judges, prosecutors and lawyers was held 21 July 1945. Instructions and information were given in regard to the administration of German courts under Military Government. Prior to this meeting ceremonies were held in the various courts, conducted by Legal Officers in the various VBKs in which the judges, prosecutors, lawyers and notaries took the oath prescribed by Military Government. There were originally two Amtsgerichte in VBK STEGLITZ, one in the district of STEGLITZ and one in the district of FRIEDENAU. The Amtsgericht FRIEDENAU was abolished, and the Amtsgericht STEGLITZ serves for the entire VBK of STEGLITZ.

The organization of the proposed Landgericht for the American sector is now completed. The Amtsgericht building in ZEHLENDORF will contain this court as well as the Amtsgericht. Another building has been secured from the Bürgermeister to house the prosecutors connected with the Landgericht and the Amtsgericht. The Amtsgerichtsdirektor of Amtsgericht ZEHLENDORF, who was formerly a judge of the Landgericht, has been designated as President of the newly-formed Landgericht. The Landgericht, for which several judges have already been selected, will consist of four chambers: one for civil trials, one for civil appeals, one for criminal trials and one for criminal appeals. It is not intended that the Landgericht as established will constitute an independent court, but that it will be a division of this court in the US Sector with like divisions in the Soviet and Franco-British sectors. The legal sections of the four nations, acting together, will determine policy.

Prisons

Western Military District. In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, due to Elhag investigation and action "Tally Ho", jails were temporarily filled to capacity. In several Kreise temporary jails had to be opened. Twenty-nine political prisoners were transferred from the prison at LEONBERG to the 100th Division PW Cage for evacuation to the Seventh Army.

Eastern Military District. The prison directors for BAVARIA met on 26 July 1945. Among the items considered were: the administration of prisons at the various Mil Gov levels; prisons are to be used for convicted persons and not as DP Centers or PW Camps; only authorized persons with a pass signed by Mil Gov Officers will be admitted to the prison; prisoners to be segregated according to sex, type of offense and personal characteristics; damaged buildings and walls are to be repaired; case records and documents are not to be removed without written authority from the Mil Gov Officers in charge of the prison; an institution for juvenile offenders who are not serious offenders is to be established; the Board of Review will examine petitions and cases of prisoners who were denied discharge by the initial Board of Review; all prison rules in operation as of 1924 will be used until a new set of regulations can be authorized; all prison rules and regulations set up by the Nazi regime are to be abrogated.

The prison Board of Review released eight political prisoners from STADELHEIM Prison after securing clearance from CIC. Nineteen cases of prisoners held at LANDSBERG and AICHACH prisons were reviewed and ten were ordered released subject to approval of CIC. A conference was held with the Chief Prison Officer from USGCC and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in REGENSBURG on policies and procedures in the administration of prisons in BAVARIA. The matter of whether or not the present number of prisons in the Eastern Military District should be maintained in view of the decreased prison population was discussed. It was suggested that prison populations would increase in the next few months now that German courts had been opened, and with the coming of winter and the discharge of prisoners of war conditions might arise causing higher percentages of crime. It was suggested that as soon as war time equipment can be removed from the prisons and peacetime industries re-activated, a program of the prison industries would become possible.

4. FINANCE

Currency and Banking.

The Currency Section during the past week received approximately 170 million MDM from the Central Disbursing Agent, PARIS. This represents currencies converted in various redeployment centers by soldiers awaiting shipment to the United States.

To relieve the currency shortage which developed at STUTTGART the Currency Section for Germany deposited an additional RM 50 million with the Reichsbankhauptstelle in that city.

Collection of all photostatic currency in circulation in BAVARIA which was issued by the Reichsbankhauptstelle SAISBURG continues. Upon completion of collection, the photostatic notes will be returned to SAISBURG and there exchanged for legal tender currency. As of 4 August 1945, these notes were no longer legal tender in BAVARIA.

Preparations have been made for the establishment of clearing houses for HESSEN. It is planned to establish the Reichsbank at GIESSEN as the clearing center for North HESSEN and the Reichsbank at DARMSTADT as the clearing center for South HESSEN. The latter bank will continue to function as the main clearing center for the Land.

Deposits in 253 banks in HESSEN on 30 June 1945 totalled RM 1.7 billion, of which RM 478 million were unblocked demand deposits and RM 583 million unblocked time deposits. Cash on hand totalled RM 41.5 million.

Denazification of Financial Institutions. To expedite its denazification program, the Financial Branch, Mil Gov Detachment for BAVARIA, established a separate Denazification Section, comprising two officers, whose principal efforts will be directed to the continuing denazification of the Land financial institutions.

During the period 1 August to 9 August, 918 additional removals from MUNICH financial institutions were effected. These removals consisted of 754 removals from the Government Finance offices and 164 from private insurance companies.

As of 10 August 1945, denazification of financial institutions in AUGSBURG had involved the removal of 453 persons of the 1252 screened. Of these 149 had been removed from the Government Finance offices, and the remainder from the city's financial institutions.

Public Finance. Tax collections for South HESSEN for the month of June totalled RM 4.5 million, with tax receipts generally below the level needed to meet expenditures. Recent conferences with Land tax officials have aimed toward developing an over-all picture of the public finance situation in HESSEN.

Public revenues collected by the twenty Steueraemter in BERLIN during the month of June totalled RM 24.8 million, with expenditures amounting to RM 36 million.

A representative of Financial Branch, G-5, USMET, interrogated public finance officials in DARMSTADT and STUTTGART in an effort to uncover possible leads regarding tax frauds and evasions under the Nazi State. At the same time investigation was made into the volume and importance of pending tax litigation in the US Zone in the Lander of HESSEN and BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG.

Blocking Control. Finance Officers in the field were recently advised to take all necessary action to ensure that all property, including bank accounts, located in the US Zone, of the gigantic IG Farben chemical trust, and all its subsidiary, affiliated, and controlled organizations, be blocked, and that appropriate MG forms issued pursuant to MG Law No. 52 be executed and filed promptly by the organizations concerned.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

BREMEN Sub-District.

Roving bands of displaced persons preying upon German householders and farmers after curfew hours are becoming an increasingly disturbing problem. The German Police have been unable to handle the situation satisfactorily and plans

are being worked out with military units for a stronger control over the circulation of displaced persons.

Denazification progressed at an increased rate, stimulated by the arrest of several Bremen officials who failed to carry out Military Government orders with satisfactory celerity, and gave false information on their Fragebogen.

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

There is no unusual incidence of communicable disease in the US Zone. In BERLIN preventive measures against typhus are progressing rapidly as are the re-establishment of sanitation facilities. The medical supply situation in the US Zone in general is adequate. Public Health Officers in the US Sector, BERLIN, have held meetings with Russian and British Mil Gov representatives, during which matters of common interest were discussed, and agreements reached for provision of medical supplies, chlorination of the city's water, and typhus control measures.

In BAVARIA six Nazi public health organizations, which were outlawed by Mil Gov Law No. 5, have been investigated and determined to be inoperative.

Scientific personnel in the sanitary engineering field are gradually being located to take positions of those who have been removed.

Communicable diseases and Preventive Measures.

During July a dysentery epidemic, particularly Flexner type, was prevalent throughout BERLIN. The peak of the outbreak occurred during the first week, and rapid decrease in numbers of cases has occurred since that time. During the same period, however, the incidence of typhoid fever and scarlet fever increased.

Immunization of children, particularly against diphtheria, has continued in several areas.

Implementation of the venereal disease control program by German civilians is being initiated, with definite progress reported from certain areas. For example, the Public Health Officer of the area is cooperating closely with the Division Surgeon, 99th Division, where all infected persons are required to report sources of infection. They are also required to be treated until non-infectious before release.

A summary of progress in re-establishing sanitation in the US Sector, BERLIN, indicates that the city water is now being chlorinated, and that repairs are progressing for protecting water and sewer mains. Bacteriological analysis indicates that the city water supply is satisfactory at the source, but samples collected in many areas from the distribution system reveal contamination. Definite progress has been made in establishing anti-typhus measures in the US Sector, BERLIN. Following a visit by a representative of the USA Typhus Commission, the city Health Department is directing the dusting teams which have been organized in each Verwaltungsbezirk. In addition to use of DDT, existing steam delousing equipment will continue to be operated by civil health authorities.

Attached as Appendix "A" is a final weekly typhus report. No further weekly reports will be rendered, due to the small number of cases existing.

Medical and Dental Supplies.

In BAVARIA it has been found that approximately four months supply of alcohol is available for distribution through established centers located at MUNICH, NUERNBERG, and REGENSBURG.

A system for distribution of captured medical stocks has been arranged with representatives of Bayer Division, I.G. Farbenindustrie; the major problem is the transportation of the 400 tons required to be moved to main supply depots, which are located at MUNICH, STUTTGART, BAMBERG, and BADEN-BADEN.

Adequate medical supplies now exist in the US Sector, BERLIN, where a distribution depot has been established under supervision of civilian health authorities.

A survey has been made of the largest dental supply warehouse in the US Zone, Zimmernan & Co.

7. PUBLIC WELFARE

Local relief offices (Wohlfahrtsamt) are functioning and making relief payments in all parts of the US Zone. In BAVARIA, HESSEN and WUERTEMBERG the welfare organizations at the Land level are beginning to function, to transmit instructions, and to receive reports through German governmental channels. In HESSEN-NASSAU little progress has been made, because there has been no Welfare Officer operating at the Provinz level. German welfare agencies at Regierungsbezirk levels are beginning to develop their own programs, which in the past have been concerned largely with the operation of welfare institutions. The future functions of welfare agencies at Land and Regierungsbezirk level are under study.

German welfare authorities continue to grant assistance on the basis of "special assistance" programs, but allow higher relief to be paid to some groups than to others. Explicit instructions are in preparation, which will specify the relief programs which are discontinued, and will explain what is meant by a single scale of relief for all who meet the "means test".

A survey of specialist Public Welfare Officer personnel in the Western District has been completed, and a conference held with G-5, Seventh Army, in which personnel recommendations were made for the nine vacancies in this activity existing in Regierungsbezirk and Land detachments.

A draft directive on the control of German benevolent societies has been presented to US Group CC for consideration on an interzone basis. This is directed primarily at the German Red Cross, which is in the process of reorganization. The latter organization is functioning on the Land level in BAVARIA, and has presented, through channels, a proposal for reorganization in WUERTEMBERG.

Statistics on public welfare cases and expenditures are not yet available. Partial reports continue to indicate that approximately 20 per cent of the German population is receiving public assistance.

8. EDUCATION

The first schools opened for the fall term in the US Zone in SK WIESBADEN. Elementary schools in several Kreise in MAINFRANKEN will be open soon. The shortage of politically acceptable teachers is a serious problem in most districts reporting.

In WIESBADEN the first four grades of the city schools reopened 10 August with an enrollment of 8,500 - 9,000. Twenty-five school buildings are being used with 169 teachers (approximately 60 per cent of the former roster were approved). Due to the shortage of teachers, half the pupils attend in the morning and half in the afternoon. Books include primers printed locally, and pre-1933 texts. Grades 5-8 will reopen within several weeks.

Three out of the four schools at ERLINGEN (MAINFRANKEN) are occupied by German hospitals and a US Army unit. Double shifts will mean shorter class hours, to be made up for by homework. It is estimated that only half of the elementary teachers vetted can be appointed, but a greater percentage of the older teachers in the upper schools are acceptable. In LK HESSENFURT (MAINFRANKEN), only one-third of the teachers needed for grades 1-4 were available.

LOXSTEDT (BREITENBURG Sub-District) estimated an enrollment in grades 1-8 of 8450 in 88 schools; due to the shortage of politically reliable teachers, the average number of pupils for each teacher will be 75 rather than the normal 50.

The reopening of elementary schools in HEIDELBERG has been approved by this headquarters. HEIDELBERG has been singularly fortunate; 92 out of 102 former teachers for grades 1-4 were found acceptable; none of them had ever been a member of the Nazi party.

9. RELIGION

Catholic, Lutheran and Christian Community pastors and lay leaders in MARBURG (RB KASSEL) are cooperating with Mil Gov education officers in planning for youth activities designed to interest juveniles, and turn them from Nazi principles and practises.

A Greek Orthodox community is being organized in FRANKFURT; services will be held in the Orthodox chapel at BLD HOLBURG.

Civilians are attending Jewish services in OFFENBACH, which are conducted by enlisted men in the absence of a rabbi.

10. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Harvest Progress. Bread grain crops in the US Zone are 95 per cent harvested and 85 per cent stored. German workers have done this in spite of a shortage of draft animals, farm machinery and binder twine. Supplies of binder twine were only 25 per cent of normal, but the crops have been bound by hand with wire, twigs, or with the grain itself.

Status of Food Processing Operations.

The shortages of transportation, coal, and sugar, have made it necessary to adjust food processing operations to fit the facilities on hand. Although bomb damage to food processing plants was relatively small, except in certain instances, shortages of facilities have complicated operations. For instance, in cases where glass or tin containers are not available, products such as beans and beets are being pickled. Preserving methods that require a minimum amount of coal and sugar are being employed for fruit and vegetable preserving. Fruits are being pulped and preserved in a sulphur solution for jam and marmalade production when sugar is made available.

Plants for processing the sugar beet crop, which is slightly in excess of 400,000 tons, are being put into operation. Considerable damage to some plants is making this a difficult job, but it is anticipated that facilities for processing all beets will be available.

Milling facilities for extracting the oil seed crop are barely adequate to handle the anticipated crop of 55,000 tons and the 20,000 tons on hand from last year.

Dehydration of potatoes is being discontinued in order to save coal, since potatoes can be preserved by other means during the required period.

A detailed survey of grain milling and storage facilities is nearly complete. The purpose is to formulate a plan for the movement, storage and processing of the German crop to coincide with handling of such imports as may be necessary.

Storage stocks of butter are far below normal due to bomb damage to cold storage plants, transportation difficulties, and light deliveries of fluid milk during the regular storage period. Deliveries of fluid milk to the dairy processing plants showed a marked decrease during the early stages of occupation. The German agency responsible for controlling the movement of milk from farm to processing plant has been restored and is now in operation. This has checked the decline in delivery, and volume is now gradually rising toward the average of former years. In the surplus producing area of souther BAVARIA some evaporating and some milk drying plants have been put into operation.

Ersatz coffee production facilities are adequate. The full ration is being met at present and from all indications will continue to be met in the future.

BREITEN Sub-District.

Fishing operations have been hampered by a shortage of coal. Approximately 25 vessels are now in operation and it is expected that more will be added soon. 470 tons of fish were sent to BREITEN in 15 July - 15 August period and shipments have now been started to other parts of the US Zone.

Salt Situation

According to the best available data, refined salt production in the US Zone at present is about 3,000 metric tons per month. This will provide only about one-fifth of total requirements (at least 14,000 tons per month) for human consumption, food processing, and for livestock feed in the US Zone. In 1937-38 refined salt production in the US Zone averaged 15,250 per month. Several of the mines in this zone are damaged and cannot be operated until repairs are made.

Shortage of salt supplies for fish processing in BREITEN necessitated placing requisition on 21 Army Group for August and September requirements.

Modified Agricultural Production Plan for 1945-46. On the basis of recent discussions with Military Government regional food and agriculture officers, certain modifications have been made in "Plan for Agricultural Production, US, French, British Zones of Germany, 1945-46 Crop Year", CRAB Combined Food and Agriculture Committee, as applied to the US Zone. As a result the area to be planted in the principal food crops for harvest in 1946 is as follows:

(Thousands of Hectares)

<u>Land</u>	<u>Wheat & Rye</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>	<u>Sugar Beets</u>	<u>Oil Seeds</u>	<u>Pulses</u>
North BADEN	48.9	36.5	4.0	4.0	1.6
BAVARIA	750.0	320.0	15.0	40.0	15.0
RB KASSEL	110.0	46.0	3.7	8.1	5.0
HESSEN and RB					
WIESBADEN	107.0	70.0	6.0	8.0	2.2
North WUERTTEMBERG	107.2	46.9	7.2	9.2	6.7
Total	1123.1	519.4	35.9	69.3	30.5

Production of vegetables will be at the maximum level possible with particular emphasis on home gardening and production for near-by markets. Other crops will be adjusted within the limitations of the availability of land and other production resources after priority needs of direct food crops have been met.

Where a reduction in land available for feed production is necessary, livestock numbers will be reduced by selective culling. Dairy cattle and animals needed for draft purposes will be given priority in the use of available food supplies. Adjustment will be made first in commercial poultry, hog and fat cattle production. Details on livestock production planning will be prepared and issued as soon as a livestock census has been completed.

Crop and Livestock Censuses. Instructions have been issued to the appropriate German officials through the Land Mil Gov detachments that crop and livestock censuses customarily taken will be continued. These include the 3 September pig census and in addition a complete census of all classes of livestock in regions where such a census has not been made or is not now being made. A complete 1945 land use census will be required, as well as estimates of 1945 crop yields as of 28 August for all crops normally estimated at that date.

Organization of German Food Offices: A directive on German Economic Control Agencies has been issued. For food and agriculture it provides, among other things, for a Land Food and Agriculture Administration located at MUNICH for BAVARIA, at FRANKFURT for HESSEN-NASSAU, and at STUTTGART for WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN. Branch offices will be established at KARLSRUHE for BADEN, at KASSEL for the Regierungsbezirk Kassel, and may be established in the Regierungsbezirke for BAVARIA. The Regional Forestry Office may be continued as a separate office reporting directly to the top Land administrative official or it may be set up as a division of the Land Food and Agriculture Administration. Local Food, Agriculture and Forestry offices will continue under the land and district offices.

11. MANPOWER

Labor Allocation.

In compliance with a cabled request from USFET, officers of the Manpower Section of the Mil Gov Detachment for BAVARIA visited each of the Regierungsbezirke to check on agricultural labor shortages. The survey revealed sufficient labor to bring in the harvest but an overall shortage of 15,000 workers in BAVARIA. These shortages refer mainly to skilled farm labor. German farmers have indicated that they do not desire unskilled civilians from the cities. Agricultural labor shortages also persist in the Western Military District, including the areas around BREMEN, where measures taken are expected to meet the situation. In USINGEN and HANAU the Landesbauernfuhrer was authorized by Military Government to go to WETZLAR in an attempt to secure the release of 300 PWs who are skilled farmers. Additional released PWs, DEFs, and paroled PWs reported for farm work during the week. Several shifts were made of unemployed civilians to the farms, and an increase was noted in the employment of refugees and displaced persons volunteers. Compulsory farm labor service for young persons in the 15-20 year group is under consideration.

The manpower situation in the industrial field shows no appreciable change. Labor shortages continue in the building and construction trades. A building workers' training center (Lehrbauhof) under the direction of an experienced builder has been opened in the ICKENHOLZ district of BERLIN to train former metal workers as bricklayers. Similar courses are being prepared to train carpenters, masons, and tilers. In the FRANKFURT area discharged soldiers are helping to reduce unfilled labor demands in the metal trades.

One-half of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of BERLIN are currently on the labor market. Over one-half million persons are unemployed and living on their reserves.

Introduction of a new system of labor reporting is noted in some sections. Statistical information is being reported through civilian labor office channels to the Regierungsbezirk where consolidated reports are prepared and handed over to Military Government.

Labor Relations.

Efficient operation of BAVARIAN coal mines continues to present a number of problems. Discussions with a representative of the Corps of Engineers, 3rd US Army, who is in charge of the mines, resulted in the following decisions: (a) A schedule of holidays and leave days is being arranged in order to afford miners an opportunity to recuperate from physical exhaustion induced by three years application of the Vierjahresplan (Four Year Plan) and in the hope of increasing the production of coal per man per day. (b) Plans are being made for the election of stewards to represent the miners.

In HEIDELBERG the administrative council of the Arbeitsamt has been charged by Military Government to conciliate minor difficulties between employer and employees.

In MAINHEIM, Military Government has given approval for the organization of a general trade union known as the Deutsche-Allgemeine Gewerkschafts-Bund

(German General Trade Union Federation). The personnel of its management will be mainly Social-Democrats. Employers, also with the approval of Military Government, have founded an *Arbeitsgeber-Verband* (Employers' Association) for the principal purpose of informing its members of their rights and obligations toward labor.

A plan is in progress in *MANNHEIM* for a public works project manned entirely by members of the NSDAP and certain of its affiliated organizations. Plans include the repair and maintenance of dikes and levees along the *RHINE* and *NECKAR*, for protection against flooding, and clearing of debris within the city itself. In *WIESBADEN* all members of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations who have been discharged from city and private positions have been ordered by the local labor office to remove rubble from the city streets. Arrests, fines and jail sentences for absenteeism have been reported in several instances. After such action improvement is usually noted.

Housing.

A survey to determine the number of available shelter spaces in dwellings, schools, warehouses, vacated factories, *hochbunkers*, etc. presently unoccupied, was conducted by the *Bürgermeisters* of the *Bezirke* comprising the US Sector of *BERLIN*. The following spaces were found:

TEMPELHOF	20,550.
ZEHLendorf	6,530
NEUKÖLLN	21,184
SCHÖNEBERG-FRIEDENAU	12,470
STEGLITZ	18,250
KREUZBERG	8,800

The above figures include dwellings in which more people can be housed by further crowding and by improving distribution as well as by the acquisition of some building materials such as glass or glass substitutes, roofing, nails, cement, lime and lumber with which to repair slightly damaged dwellings. Approximately 70 per cent of all presently occupied houses are without glass or windows and without adequate roofs to protect occupants during the coming winter.

Social Insurance. Steps have been taken to activate Department IV of the *BAVARIAN* Ministry of Labor (Social Insurance and Workmen's Compensation). Dr. Horst Schiechöl, formerly with the *DRESDEN* Regional Insurance Office and with the Supreme Labor Court of *LEIPZIG* has been designated head of the new department and of the Regional Insurance Institutes. In *BERLIN* a new system of sickness and old age insurance has been established to replace the old, which had been ordered discontinued by Military Government.

12. TRADE AND COMMERCE

A publicity campaign is being planned to inform Germans that prices will be held firm, warning against the evils of inflation, etc. Regional statistical offices in *BADENWÜRTTEMBERG* and *BAVARIA* have been investigated for the purpose of initiating statistical reports required by the Price Control Section. An investigation is now in progress on the subsidy problem in the US Zone. A survey is being conducted to clarify the channels of distribution of German textile goods, and to discover the problems involved in rationing such goods. A study of the distribution of building-trades materials is also under way.

Distribution and Rationing of Textiles.

Attempts to determine, at the local retail level, the factors involved in rationing of textiles, and the mechanics of distribution, have been unsatisfactory. In connection with a survey being conducted on these problems, it is planned to visit *BREMEN*, the German textile center, to investigate the current status of manufacture and to study the entire problem of rationing and distribution from the wholesale level. From preliminary investigation, two facts appear evident;

The textile-rationing machinery was controlled through Reichsstollen (National level) ration point accounts, against which retailers drew according to their month-to-month requirements, in a manner similar to that governing the rationing of leather goods. Because of the elimination of the national government level, the function of textile rationing must be transferred to the reactivated Regional Economic Offices (Landeswirtschaftsanter).

Even without the importation of fibres, the indigenous raw-material supply for textile manufacture should be sufficient to provide a supply of civilian clothing adequate for rationing.

Distribution of Building-Trade Materials.

A study now being conducted on this subject reveals that distribution is handled differently in each SK, and that civilian procurement is rendered unusually difficult by the organization of the military authorities involved.

13. PLANS

In furtherance of General Eisenhower's direction that military units and civilian population should cut and store wood for fuel and shelter during the coming winter, a telegram was dispatched 13 August 1945 to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, ordering them to institute programs to collect 100% of military requirements without delay and to direct civilian authorities to take all possible steps to gather wood for fuel and minimum essential shelter. A more detailed directive to the same effect has been prepared and will be submitted to the Chief of Staff without delay.

14. DISPLACED PERSONS

Summary of Current Situation

<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,934,000	4,435,000	6,369,000

Current Situation by Nationality

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
French	3,000	1,487,000 (10 Aug.)
Dutch	3,000	262,000 (2 Aug.)
Belgian and Luxembourg	2,000	289,000 (2 Aug.)
Danish	-	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	-	6,000 (Est.)
Soviet	334,000	1,802,000 (11 Aug.)
Estonian	18,000	-
Latvian	45,000	1,000 (11 Aug.)
Lithuanian	39,000	-
Polish	881,000	68,000 (11 Aug.)
Czechoslovak	6,000	106,000 (Est.)
Yugoslav	83,000	48,000 (11 Aug.)
Greek	9,000	1,000 (11 Aug.)
Italian	177,000	293,000 (11 Aug.)
Hungarian	101,000	6,000 (11 Aug.)
Rumanian	13,000	-
Bulgarian	1,000	-
Stateless	28,000	-
Others and Unclassified	191,000	61,000 (11 Aug.)
TOTAL	1,934,000	4,435,000

Included in the French figure of 1,487,235 as of 10 August are 151,185 repatriated by air. In computing the French total, a 10 per cent allowance for self-repatriates was added to the 1,352,032 reported by USFET Mission (France).

The 68,000 repatriated Poles are those transferred from the US Zone to the Russians for repatriation, or to France and Belgium for labor service.

Included in the 191,000 others and unclassified requiring repatriation are some 108,000 Germans in the 3 US Army sector of Czechoslovakia. In the 61,000 repatriated figure are included a sizeable number of German self-repatriates from Czechoslovakia.

British Zone authorities report 172,605 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 8 August. US Zone authorities report the reception of 264,253 persons, including 230,758 Western Europeans, 26,054 Italians, 1,825 Czechs, 3,852 Yugoslavs, 77 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 140 Rumanians, 1 Greek, 71 Hungarians, and 20 others from the Soviet Zone as of 11 August.

Displaced Persons on Hand in Germany

<u>Military Unit and Zone</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Estimated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western District (7 US Army)	9 Aug.	167,720	-	167,720
Eastern District (3 US Army)	11 Aug.	513,770	-	513,770
<u>Total US Zone</u>		<u>681,490</u>	-	<u>681,490</u>
 Total French Zone	<u>24 July</u>	<u>171,530</u>	-	<u>171,530</u>
1 Corps		321,933	-	321,933
8 Corps		155,703	-	155,703
30 Corps		422,842	-	422,842
<u>Total British Zone</u>	<u>8 Aug.</u>	<u>900,478</u>	<u>180,780</u>	<u>1,081,258</u>

As of 11 August there were 117,124 displaced persons in the 3 US Army occupied section of Czechoslovakia. These included 2 French, 4 Dutch, 207 Soviets, 584 Poles, 1,617 Yugoslavs, 28 Greeks, 48 Italians, 3,761 Hungarians, 24 Bulgarians, 107,934 Germans, 993 Austrians, 1,674 Rumanians, 12 Estonians, 78 Latvians, 8 Lithuanians, 6 other Balts, 76 claimed Ukrainians, 2 Spaniards, 32 Stateless, and 34 Unknown.

UNRRA. As of 5 August, 349 UNRRA teams numbering approximately 2,828 persons, UNRRA filler personnel numbering approximately 665 persons, and 36 Voluntary Agency teams had been deployed. 932 people were at Granville, and 5,850 persons had been recruited.

Allied Liaison Officers. The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 10 August was 738 - 187 French, 90 Belgian, 64 Dutch, 27 Czechoslovak, 119 Polish, 4 Norwegian, 3 Luxembourg, 6 Greek, 3 Danish, 47 Yugoslav, 155 Russian, and 33 Italian.

There were 53 in the French Zone, 243 in the US Zone, 371 in the British Zone, 25 assigned to CDPX, 15 to Conn Z, 6 to USFET Mission (Belgium), 2 to USFET Mission (Luxembourg), 9 to USFET Mission (Netherlands), and 14 to USFET Mission (Norway).

Transportation

The French Truck Companies and personnel still in the US Zone will remain until such time as they are no longer needed for the supply and movement of displaced persons.

[Signature]
for C. L. ADCOCK
Brigadier General GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

DISTRIBUTION "B"

NINETEENTH SPECIAL REPORT ON TYPHUS FEVER
WEEKLY TYPHUS FEVER REPORT

Period covered by Report 11 August to 17 August 1945 (incl)

TABLE I

GERMANY 1/

<u>Area Reported by</u> <u>Agency Listed</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Confirmed</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Suspected</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Zone (Berlin)	* BERLIN	(2)	None	(2)
Totals for Germany during the week.		2	None	<u>2</u>
AUSTRIA	None	None	None	None
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	None	None	None	None
FRANCE	None	None	None	None

BELGIUM

Hq. TSF European Theater	CHARLEROI	(1) 2/	None	(1)
Totals for Belgium during the week.		1	None	<u>1</u>
NETHERLANDS	None	None	None	None
NORWAY	None	None	None	None
DENMARK	None	None	None	None

NOTES: * Indicates places not reported previously as having typhus.

1/ This will be the last special report on typhus because of the small number of cases occurring each week.

2/ One case from MAURAGE, Belgium via PERONNES, Belgium.

TABLE II

RECAPITULATION OF TYPHUS FEVER CASES AND SUSPECTS REPORTED
IN GERMANY AND LIBERATED AREAS FROM NOVEMBER 1944 THROUGH
17 AUGUST 1945

Area	November 1944 to Occupation or liberation	Occupation or Liberation thru 10 August 1945	11 - 17 Aug. (incl)	Sub-Total		Grand to- tals, Ca- ses, and Suspects
				Cases	Suspects	
Germany	2928/0	11668/180	2/0	14598	180	14778
Austria	None	803/0	0/0	803	0	803
Liberated Areas	None	1285/19	1/0	1286	19	1305
Totals	2928/0	13756/199	3/0	16687	199	16886

